DOWNFALL OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q2/C**

Were the policies of Aurangzeb the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

Aurangzeb re-imposed JIZYA TAX on non muslims. He imposed jizya on non muslims for them to pay money if they wanted their rights and protection. However, instead of giving protection to non muslims, he banned their culture and burnt many temples. Non muslims were converted to muslim by force and they were also removed by the top posts. Aurangzeb divided the empire into districts and appointed separate mansabdars in each district. Mansabdars responsibility was to collect taxes and administer. Unfortunately these mansabdars were corrupt and used the taxes for unfair means. As soon as he ascended the throne, he started the introduction of reforms which made his dominion a truly Islamic state, and which pleased the orthodox muslims. He appointed censors of public morals in all important cities to enforce Islamic laws and to put down unislamic practices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution.

There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries. They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire.

Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi. This also set a bad example to the future successors. The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling. They become neglect of their duties and were moving away from the Islamic teachings. Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without regard to the effect on the economy of the Empire.

The marathan forces had become quite powerful, constantly causing difficulty to the Mughal.The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. By 1760s marathas had also spread and turned out to be a big problem for the empire until their advancement towards DELHI.

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and took the KOHINOOR DIAMOND and the ROYAL PEACOCK THRONE. After which he plundered the cities and left them burnt. The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi. In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan invaded India. The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time. The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.

As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent. British liked the Mughal treasury so the british played a game. First they entered as a trading company. British then introduced policies and entered into the politics. The british were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution. British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid. They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat. British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

I do not agree with the statement· Although policies of Aurangzeb was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British·

Question 2 **N2019/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb· [7]

There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession· Only Akbar came to throne without fighting· Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict· But after his death, his sons fought for power· Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army· Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire

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During the rule of Aurangzeb, they kept on capturing lands under their expansion policy· Mughal empire extended from Afghanistan to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore·They could not manage these areas because areas were very large· A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different parts of the empire· After Aurangzeb's death, his sons were not capable to administer the empire· Since the citizens of empire had too many problems it was difficult for single ruler to handle such situation· A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different

parts of the empire. Several invasions weakened it further so eventually the British were able to take control.

Question 3 N2018/P1/Q2/C

Was British expansion in India the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

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I agree with the statement. Although there were many reasons which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 4 N2017/P1/Q3/B

Why were the Marathas defeated after the decline of the Mughal Empire? [7]

The Marathas controlled vast lands that had been part of the Mughal Empire, but they found it difficult to control and administer. This led to problems in fighting off threats from other armies confirming that the empire was now too big for them to protect or defend.

Maratha families began to show more loyalty to local rulers rather than the Maratha leaders in the capital city of Pune. As a result, cracks began to show in Maratha unity and control. Their grip on the empire was weakened.

The invading Afghans defeated the Maratha army at Panipat in 1761, thousands of soldiers and important administrators were killed, ending Maratha control.

Question 5 J2017/P1/Q2/C

Was the in-fighting between Aurangzeb's successors most important reason for the break-up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

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I do not agree with the statement. Although infighting among the successors was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 6 N2015/P1/Q2/C

Were the invasions by the Persians and Afghans the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

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I do not agree with the statement. Although invasion by afghans and Persians was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 7 **N2013/P1/Q1/B**

How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 8 **J2012/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 9 J2011/P1/Q1/C

The spread of Maratha power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 10 **N2010/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 11 **N2009/P1/Q1/C**

The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 **N2008/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 13 **J2007/P1/Q1/C**

The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 14 **J2006/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 15 N2005/P1/Q1/C

Were the week and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

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CAUSES OF WAR

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q1/D**

To what extent were economic reforms the main cause of the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer. [10]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The industrial revolution took place in England.So british officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of muslims and sanskirit was the official language of hindus. In 1835, English education act was passed, Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculam was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English become the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity

and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by british. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the british control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by british. The british checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by british. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

To some extent, economic reforms were the main cause of war. In my opinion the main cause was greased cartridge issue. It was responsible for war to a great extent.

Question 2 **N2019/P1/Q2/C**

Did educational reforms have a greater effect on the Indian people than any other changes introduced by the British between 1773 and 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

Macauley introduced the teaching of western values using the English language in schools across the country believing that this would help the British to govern India more effectively. The Indian people were made to enroll their children in co-educational schools which was disliked as it appeared to impose the British system without due regard to Indian religious and cultural feelings. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was not liked by the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities.

The industrial revolution took place in England.So british officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of muslims and sanskirit was the

official language of hindus. In 1835, English education act was passed, Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculam was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English become the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Indians were forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by british. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the british control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by british. The british checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by british. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

No, educational reforms had an effect on Indians but the reason which had greater effect on Indians was greased cartridge incident. Greased cartridge issue was the most important reason which contributed in war.

Question 3 **J2018/P1/Q2/C**

Was religion the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country. The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

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In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by british. The british checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by british. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

Yes, I agree with the statement. Religion was the most important cause for the war. Greased cartridge issue was the most important reason for war. There were many other reasons as well but this was the most important reason.

Question 4 **J2015/P1/Q1/D**

Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

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The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason why british were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

Question 5 J2014/P1/Q1/C

Was the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse in 1852 the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by british. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the british control.

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No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason why british were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

Question 6 J2012/P1/Q1/C

Was the Greased Cartridges the most important cause of the WOI of 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

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Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

The industrial revolution took place in England.So british officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

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I agree with the statement, although there were many other reasons for war but the most important reason for war was greased cartridge issue.

Question 7 N2011/P1/Q1/C

Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 8 N2008/P1/Q1/C

Religious factors were more important than any other in casing the war of independence of 1857-58. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 9 J2008/P1/Q2/C

The establishment of English as the official language in 1834 was the main reason for the War of Independence of 1857. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of muslims and sanskirit was the official language of hindus. In 1835, English education act was passed, Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculam was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English become the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

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before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason why british were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

FAILURE OF WAR

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q1/D**

To what extent were the different aims of Indian groups in 1857 the main reason why the War of Independence was short-lived? Explain your answer. [10]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

There was disunity among the rebels. They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed. Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted. Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them. Muslims were fighting to restore Mughal rule whereas Hindus were fighting to drive british out from India. There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's activities. Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order. Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

The British had experienced the Industrial Revolution and were technologically much more superior. Thus they had advanced weaponry, giving them an edge over the Mughal/Indian forces who had traditional and outdated weaponry. The British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

There were no military genius, politician and statesman. General Bakht Khan was a brilliant officer but was not in the charge of all forces. Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus. Many people at that time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead. Rani of Jhansi and Nana Sahib were only a capable ruler. Indians were headed by incompetent and und unwilling Mughal princes. The leaders of Indians worked

alone and neither support each other· British had military geniuses like Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Colin Campbell·

There were lack of funds due to which various reguirements could not be fulfill· British have funds and were having support from british and from some of Indians as well· So they were well equipped and were far better than Indians· Educated people were unaware of war techniques and did not support Indians· The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion, sending men and supplies to help the British· Some of the Indian princes were more interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British·

Lord Canning, the Governor General, adopted a conciliator policy towards the rebels· He allowed many concessions for them; Announcing the rebels who gave up their arms were to be forgiven· He also bribed some freedom fighters as well· Thus, quite a few leaders left the battlefield to join in negotiations with the government·

To very great extent different aims cause the failure of war· There were many other reasons but the most important was different aims of Indians·

Question 2 **J2017/P1/Q1/D**

Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed? Explain your answer· [14]

War began on 10 May 1857· War was fought between Indians and British· Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region· War was officially ended in August 1858·

There were no military genius, politician and statesman· General Bakht Khan was a brilliant officer but was not in the charge of all forces· Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus· Many people at that time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead· Rani of Jhansi and Nana Sahib were only a capable ruler· Indians were headed by incompetent and und unwilling Mughal princes· The leaders of Indians worked alone and neither support each other· British had military geniuses like Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Colin Campbell·

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I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason for the failure of war but the most important was lack of unity.

Question 3 **N2014/P1/Q1/C**

The strength of British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The British had experienced the Industrial Revolution and were technologically much more superior. Thus they had advanced weaponry, giving them an edge over the Mughal/Indian forces who had traditional and outdated weaponry. The British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

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I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason for the failure of war but the most important was lack of unity.

Question 4 **N2013/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aim in 1857? [7]

There was disunity among the rebels. They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed. Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted. Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them. Muslims were fighting to restore Mughal rule whereas Hindus were fighting to drive british out from India. There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's activities. Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order. Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

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British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

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Question 5 **N2011/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the Indians not achieve independence in 1857? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 6 **J2010/P1/Q1/C**

Was lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reasons for the failure of the war 1857-58? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7 **N2009/P1/Q1/B**

Explain the reasons for the failure of the war of independence 1857-58. [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 8 **N2007/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 9 J2004/P1/Q1/C

'A lack of unity and coordination was the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

RESULTS OF WAR

Question 1 **QUESTION BY MYM**

'The War of Independence of 1857 achieved nothing'. Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with the statement.

The main objective of the Indians was to drive out the British from the Indian subcontinent and to end the British rule, however after the war, the Indian not only failed in their immediate cause but they also became the slaves of the British. Thus, British attained complete autonomy of the country and established a tyrannical rule over the Indians.

After the War of Independence 1857, the British exiled the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II. The Mughal Empire was removed from the Indian political scene and the country came under the direct British Crown by the famous proclamation of the Queen Victoria in 1858. Thus, the Muslims resented this fact as the political authority of the Muslims in the Subcontinent ended forever.

After the War of independence 1857, British became cautious, rigid and reactionary in their attitude towards the Indians, especially Muslims. They considered the Muslims to be solely responsible for the revolt, who wanted to restore the supremacy of Mughal Empire in the sub-continent. They no longer trusted the Muslims and so they started suppressing them in all walks of life whether economic, social or political, for almost for half a century.

The army that took the initiative in the War of Independence was thoroughly revised. The number of European soldiers was increased in the army and the number of Indian soldiers was decreased. This disappointed the Indians who took part in the revolt for better posts and salaries, however instead of getting any incentive they became jobless.

However, it would also be false to say that the wads achievements were none as it resulted in many positive outcomes as well.

The British Government made important changes in administration after the war. The most important change was end of British East India Company. The officers of EIC were corrupt and they used to tax Indians heavily. Thus, Indians

were happy as they now relieved from the tyranny of the EIC which was previously exploiting them.

Moreover, the Act of 1861 restored legislative power to the governments of Bombay and madras. Similarly, new legislative councils were established in many provinces such as Punjab, Bengal, etc. Therefore, it was a success as the Indians were given some political say.

The Queen declared that they desired no extension on their present territorial possessions. So, the British changed their policy of annexations for the satisfaction of landlords, princes and many other property holders. Furthermore, the long hated 'Doctrine of lapse' was once for all abandoned. Thus, it was a success as the Indians could inherit their ancestral lands with ease.

The Greased cartridges that were made up of cow and pig fat which caused alot of anger among the Indian Sepoys. These cartridges were removed and their supply was stopped as the authorities realized their mistakes. Thus, it was a success, as the Indian soldiers were now greatly relieved of a very sensitive religious issue.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

Question 1 N2020/P1/Q1/C

Explain the impact of railways on the lives of Indian people in the nineteenth century. [7]

Railways transported raw materials easily and cheaply to the ports for export and manufactured goods to be sold throughout India, increasing British profits.

Railways carried troops swiftly around India (helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power).

British could travel the country and spread their ideas / culture, gaining support / to govern effectively.

In times of famine food could be transported quickly to affected areas.

Win support of Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.

Question 2 J2020/P1/Q1/C

Explain why the East India Company was interested in the subcontinent in the years before 1750. [7]

There was enormous wealth in the subcontinent. Trade, profit and power were the real motives that East India Company (EIC) was looking at. Indian goods including spices, silk, yarn, cloth, cotton and goods of metalworkers were very demanding in the European markets. British factories needed raw materials while British merchants needed big markets like India to sell their industrial products. Cotton was the main raw material for the textile industries in Britain. The company was having a very profitable future in trade with India.

East India Company had no political motives at first. It came to India primarily for trade but the decline of Mughal Empire and the demolition of Maratha Power in 1761 by Ahmad Shah Abdali prepared the gateway for the British to take over India. Lack of a strong central government attracted the British attention for interfering with Indian political affairs. By that time, they had already got the skills of dealing with Indian rulers and merchants. Now they

started thinking about establishing British Raj in the subcontinent. The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

India had strategic position on the globe. It would give regional supremacy to the British and Royal Navy. They would control the sea routes and hence trade with the East. The company also wanted to westernize the Indians. The British believed that western culture is superior and must be spread in the world. They thought themselves the most civilized nation of the world.

Question 3 **J2020/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Britain was able to expand into the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850. [7]

The British had experienced Industrial revolution, due to which they had advanced weaponary and modern techniques which gave them an edge over the Indians who used old and outdated weaponary.

The British had gotten a lot of revenue from wars like Plassey and Buxar and favourable trading with Nawabs, hence they used these revenues to strengthen their military.

The british fought with devotion under Queen and strong military leaders who made clever strategies that could not be challenged by the weak indian army.

Question 4 **J2019/P1/Q1/C**

Explain why Robert Clive was successful in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. [7]

Clive in order to weaken the Nawab's forces, persuaded one of the Nawab's key men, Mir Jafar to side with the British and in return offered him the Throne of Bengal. Jafar's treachery weakened the Nawab's army. As a result, Clive was able to use Mir Jafar's defection to his advantage.

During the War when it started to rain, Clive ordered his men to cover their cannon, Whereas, Nawab's men were unable to do so. Hence, the dry cannons of Clive's army out fired the Nawab's cannons.

Clive was an experienced soldier as he had fought the French in southern India. He was used to the tactics of warfare, this helped to defeat the Nawab who was too young and was unaware of the British warfare strategies.

Question 5 J2019/P1/Q1/D

Was the India Act of 1784 the main reason why the British were able to expand beyond Bengal between 1784 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

Pitts India act made the position of Governor General a royal appointment. Lord Cornwallis was appointed to this position in 1786. A Board of Control replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal. A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 making zamindars of Bengal landowners, subject to their payment of a fixed sum to the British. In 1793 this amounted to some 10% of the total sum collected by the zamindars. The Permanent Settlement secured the financial interest of the East India Company and helped Bengal to become the wealthiest province in India, allowing the British to extend their control.

The British were very skilled diplomatic experts. They gained the support of a number of local rulers. They were shrewd in purchasing the loyalties of influential Indians. They signed "subsidiary alliances" with local rulers under which the rulers were granted protection by the British troops. Local rulers were persuaded to sign subsidiary alliances by Lord Wellesley who became Governor General in 1798. The local ruler continued to run their affairs while British soldiers offered protection. In return for this protection the ruler paid towards the cost of the soldiers and accepted a British resident adviser. This consolidated Britain's power in India at little cost and extended British control.

The British were successful in gaining control over India because of their military superiority. They fought a series of bloody wars and defeated a number of strong local rulers like Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey, Tipu Sultan in the battle of Mysore, the Marathas and the Sikhs. They had latest warfare tools, efficient communication for quick deployment of troops and sound financial resources for fighting costly wars in the farflung areas. They had well-trained army and good planners of war strategies. They were also expert in bribing and conspiring with the key persons like Mir Jafar and Mir Sadiq.

Indians were not united as a single nation. They were divided along religious, linguistic and ethnic lines. Local rulers were interested only to their own territories. Some princely states even supplied troops to the British when they were fighting against their countrymen. It was very easy for the strong British army to conquer them one after the other. Majority of the well-off Indians stayed away from the wars and they were making profits by trading with the English merchants.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. The annexation of land. Hyderabad and Oudh accepted British protection with a subsidiary alliance. Mysore, Oudh, Delhi and the Marathas came under British control by the early nineteenth century, followed shortly afterwards by Sindh and the Punjab. This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control.

Although, Pitts India act played an important role in expanding British control but in my opinion the most important reason in expansion of british was lack of unity among Indians.

Question 6 J2019/P1/Q2/B

Explain why the British wanted to trade in India from 1600. [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 7 N2017/P1/Q3/C

How far was Indian resistance to British expansion in the subcontinent successful before 1850? [14]

In 1686, EIC was suspected of issuing their own coins so Aurangzeb sent a strong force against them. The force of EIC were not a strong force against them. The forces of EIC were defeated and they were forced to pay heavy fines in order to continue their trade in India. Thus, Indian resistance was successful as EIC was not only defeated but their activities were also cut short.

In 1756, French provoked Nawab Siraj-ud-Daullah, the Nawab of Bengal to attack EIC base in Calcutta in order to drive them out. He was successful in capturing their base in Calcutta. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as even local rulers were strong enough to deal with EIC.

Ranjit Singh was strong ruler of Punjab and during his rule British did not dare to enter Punjab and instead signed a peace treaty with him known as Treaty of Perpetual Friendship in 1809. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as the mere presence of Ranjit Singh was a threat to the British.

The Nawabs of Mysore Haider Aliand his son Tipu Sultan confronted the British several times and defeated them e.g. in Anglo-Mysore war 1, and did not allow British to take control of their lands. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as the local rulers easily curtailed the power of British.

In 1782, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings singed a peace treaty with Marathas which ended British Maratha wars. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as they forced the British to negotiate with them.

However, In 1782, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings singed a peace treaty with Marathas which ended British Maratha wars. Thus, the Indian resistance failed as this provided the British an opportunity to turn their focus elsewhere and increase influence in other parts of India.

The British had experienced Industrial revolution so they had use of modern weaponry whereas Indians used traditional and outdated weapons. Therefore,

this gave the British an edge over Indians so they were able to extend their influence in India.

In 1757, Battle of Plassey took place in which British defeated Nawab Siraj ud Duala the nawab of Bengal with the traitor named Mir Jaffer. After killing him they threw his body in river and appointed Mir Jaffar as the Nawab of Bengal. Thus, this victory enabled the British to gain control of one of the richest provinces of India and helped them to consolidate their lands further.

In 1764, Battle of Buxar took place. In this battle, EIC not only defeated Nawab of Bengal (Mir Qasim), Bihar, Orrisa but also the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. Thus, this was a failure of Indian resistance as with the help of these rich provinces, British hired more number of Indians in their army by paying them good salaries.

In 1799, Governor General Wellesley invaded Mysore with help of a traitor named Mir Sadiq in Anglo Mysore War II. Thus, Indian resistance failed as British not only defeated one of their bitterest enemy but also took control of his lands.

In 1803, British entered Delhi and forced the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to accept the British protection, it was a failure of Indian resistance as British had now entered Delhi, the Capital and they became the indirect rulers of India as the Mughal emperor was just a puppet in their hands.

To some extent Indian resistance was successful. In my opinion Indian failed to resist British expansion in sub-continent.

Question 8 N2017/P1/Q2/B

Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 9 J2017/P1/Q2/B

Why was Robert Clive appointed the first Governor of Bengal? [7]

Clive commanded the British army to victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757 and established relations with Mir Jafar. The battle increased Clive's reputation and his importance to the East India Company (EIC) because he became the foremost commander of British forces in India.

The battle was also a success for the EIC because they now controlled the profitable trade in Bengal. As a reward for being considered responsible for the EIC amassing immense fortunes, especially in Bengal

Clive's reputation and importance was further enhanced by his success at the battle of Buxar in 1764 which increased British control of eastern India.

Question 10 J2017/P1/Q1/C

Why did British build railways in India during the nineteenth century? [7]

By the 19th century the British trade in India was spread all over the Indian subcontinent. Raw materials were needed to be easily and cheaply to the ports for export. Hence, railways were built gain the ability to sale manufactured goods throughout India and increase British profits.

British controlled majority of the areas in India, however they were still facing resistance in many areas where local rebellion were creating trouble. Hence, railways were built to carry troops swiftly around India helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power.

British control was now widespread across India. British wanted to improve their governance and travel the country to spread their ideas and culture. Hence, they built railways to move their officials across India to govern it effectively.

British wanted to win the support of Indians, most of the British reforms did not please the general population of Indian subcontinent. Hence, British came up with the idea of building railways for common Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.

Question 11 **N2016/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 12 **J2016/P1/Q2/B**

Explain the appeal of India to the East India Company during the early seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 13 **J2015/P1/Q1/C**

Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 14 **J2014/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the subcontinent during the seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 15 **N2013/P1/Q1/C**

Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

The Industrial Revolution provided vast wealth and profit but depended upon the import of raw materials. Raw cotton was imported from India and no imports of finished cotton goods were allowed. This had a terrible effect on the cotton industry in India and as a result it collapsed. Britain now controlled the cotton trade making vast profits but none was invested in India. A network of roads and later railways served to reinforce Britain's control of India which was essential to assist trade and control the land.

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replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal. A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

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Although, Industrial revolution played an important role in expanding British control but in my opinion the most important reason in expansion of british was lack of unity among Indians.

Question 16 **N2012/P1/Q1/C**

How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 7

Question 17 **N2012/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Indian subcontinent attract the British in early 17 century? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 18 **J2011/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850. [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 19 **N2010/P1/Q1/C**

How successful were British attempts to take control of lands in the subcontinent between 1750 and 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 20 **N2010/P1/Q1/B**

Why did East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 21 **J2009/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the sub-continent in the years 1750 to 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 22 **J2009/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the East India Company got involved in the subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 23 **J2008/P1/Q2/C**

Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the subcontinent was totally unsuccessful. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 24 **J2007/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the Indian sub-continent attract European traders in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 25 **N2006/P1/Q1/B**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 26 **J2005/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 27 **N2004/P1/Q1/B**

Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent by 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 28 **J2004/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the British Government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early nineteenth century? [7]

The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. So the govt wanted to take the direct advantage of its earnings.

Fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.

It got a lot of profit and monopoly over trade. The british officers started taking bribes and used unfair means which was giving bad name to british govt. So the british parliament condemned it.

THREE REFORMERS

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Shah Waliullah was an important figure for the Muslim community during the eighteenth century. [7]

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings.

SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them.

SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united.

Question 2 **J2019/P1/Q2/C**

Did Syed Ahmad Barelvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer. [14]

Being a military man SASB launch Jihad movement against the Sikhs of Punjab who were not letting the Muslims practice their religion freely for example Azan was banned he gathered and army and launched war against Sikhs, although the Mujahideens were later defeated but this shows his commitment to liberate the Muslims from the Sikhs. SASB wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore, advanced hard for a Muslim state based on Islamic principles. The movement was an inspirational platform to all Muslims to achieve religious political and cultural Independence. Hence, the Jihad movement can be regarded as the forerunner of Pakistan movement which was based on Islamic

ideology as well. Syed Ahmed Shaheed's army consisted of spiritual leaders and teachers who did not have any military training that they were ready to die for an Islamic cause this was important as it motivated Indian Muslims to make maximum sacrifice in the way of Islam.

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translated Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic institution for many years his vast religious knowledge helped his students familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives according to Islam. SWU also try to unite the Muslims against the Maratha who were a serious threat to the Mughal Empire it was him who invited Ahmed Shah Durrani from Afghanistan who defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 therefore due to his efforts Muslims were saved from a tyrannical control of non-Muslims. SWU stressed on Social justice and equilibrium by insisting that the labour and craftsmen should be paid justly he also urged traders and Businessman to adopt an Islamic system for trading. Thus, trying to eliminate the sense of corruption.

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a

result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties· He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India ''Daar-ul-Harb''as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights· These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU· HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles·

SASB contributed to the spread of Islam but in my opinion, in comparision of three reformers, SWU was on upperhand and contributed more than any other reformer·

Question 3 **N2018/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Syed Ahmad Barelvi call for Jihad to overthrow Sikh rule in the early nineteenth century? [7]

The Sikh rulers of Punjab were not letting Muslims practice their religion freely and even azan was banned this angered SASB and he launched Jihad against Sikhs to restore the Muslim faith and, by doing so, achieve religious and spiritual freedom for the Muslim community

With Punjab under Sikh rule, Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion, He wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore he launched the Jihad movement as he believed that the freedom of Muslims could only come as a result of armed struggle against the non-Muslims

Many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam ·Syed Ahmad Barelvi believed that there was a need to end the difficulties facing Islamic society· Hence, having identified Sikh rule as the dominant force in the Punjab targeted them at first·

Question 4 **N2017/P1/Q2/C**

Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties. He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India ''Daar-ul-Harb''as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights. These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU. HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles.

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translated Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic

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HSU contributed to the spread of Islam but in my opinion, in comparision of three reformers, SWU was on upperhand and contributed more than any other reformer.

Question 5 **J2016/P1/Q2/C**

Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims

only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translated Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic institution for many years his vast religious knowledge helped his students familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives according to Islam. SWU also try to unite the Muslims against the Maratha who were a serious threat to the Mughal Empire it was him who invited Ahmed Shah Durrani from Afghanistan who defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 therefore due to his efforts Muslims were saved from a tyrannical control of non-Muslims. SWU stressed on Social justice and equilibrium by insisting that the labour and craftsmen should be paid justly he also urged traders and Businessman to adopt an Islamic system for trading. Thus, trying to eliminate the sense of corruption.

Being a military man SASB launch Jihad movement against the Sikhs of Punjab who were not letting the Muslims practice their religion freely for example Azan was banned he gathered and army and launched war against Sikhs, although the Mujahideens were later defeated but this shows his commitment to liberate the Muslims from the Sikhs. SASB wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore, advanced hard for a Muslim state based on Islamic principles. The movement was an inspirational platform to all Muslims to achieve religious political and cultural Independence. Hence, the Jihad movement can be regarded as the forerunner of Pakistan movement which was based on Islamic ideology as well. Syed Ahmed Shaheed's army consisted of spiritual leaders and

teachers who did not have any military training that they were ready to die for an Islamic cause this was important as it motivated Indian Muslims to make maximum sacrifice in the way of Islam.

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties. He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India ''Daar-ul-Harb''as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights. These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU. HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles.

Although SASB and HSU contributed to their fullest but in my opinion SWU contributed more than any other reformer.

Question 6 **N2015/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7 J2013/P1/Q1/C

Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

i. Shah Wali Ullah;

ii. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;

iii. Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 8 J2013/P41/Q1/B

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries? [7]

Shah Wali Ullah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it.

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs.

Haji Shariat Ullah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

Question 9 N2011/P1/Q2/C

Did Hajji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 10 **J2010/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 11 **N2009/P1/Q2/C**

Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 12 **J2008/P1/Q1/C**

Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barailvi the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 13 **N2007/P1/Q1/B**

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries? [7]

- *Same as Question 8*

Question 14 **N2006/P1/Q1/C**

Was the work of SWU the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 15 **N2005/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 16 N2004/P1/Q1/C

How important was SWU in the spread of Islam in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

Question 17 N2003/P1/Q1/B

Why did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

Syed Ahmed had a great influence in the revival of Islam. He was the First person to fight against the foreign power and rule and the first example in Indian history to free Muslims from the tyranny of foreign rule.

The jihad movement of Syed Ahmed is a uniting force for Muslims This movement was not aimed to place a particular person on a throne but to achieve religious and spiritual freedom.

The fact that Syed Ahmed and his followers were prepared to die for their cause was an inspiration to many Muslims. This movement is also regarded as a very important move towards achieving an independent and separate state for Muslims even though this was very ahead of that time. Those Muslims who in the future worked for a separate independent state saw Syed Ahmed as an example because even he wanted a separate independent state for the Muslims.

Question 18 QUESTION BY MYM

Why did Shah Waliullah wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Shah Waliullah (SWU) believe that many of the problems of Muslims of India were due to their incomplete knowledge of holy Quran as the Holy Quran was in Arabic, whereas Muslims only knew Persian, he wanted that the Quranic teaching should be made accessible to the common people by translating it into Persian so that they could act upon its teachings.

Secondly in the Muslim community was divided into sectarian groups like Sunnis and Shias and therefore vulnerable attack on their religion. Shah Waliullah

wanted to put aside their differences by stressing on the fundamentals of Islam so that a more united and strong community could be created·

Thirdly many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam hence, SWU wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society·

Question 19 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Many areas of subcontinent were being ruled by non-Muslim forces like Sikh in Punjab and British in Bengal Syed Ahmed wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore he launched the Jihad movement as he believed that the freedom of Muslims could only come as a result of armed struggle against the non-Muslims

The Sikh rulers of Punjab were not letting Muslims practice their religion freely and even azan was banned this angered SASB and he launched Jihad against Sikhs for the religious freedom of the Muslims of Punjab

Many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam hence he wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society·

Question 20 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why did Haji Shariatullah wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Many un-Islamic practices had crept inter Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam· Hence, Haji Shariat Ullah (HSU) wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society·

The Muslims had forgotten the basic principles of Islam and did not practice their religious obligations i·e· prayer and fasting· Thus, he started Faraizi movement toward insist upon them to follow the pillars of Islam·

The Muslims in Bengal was suppressed by Hindu landlords. HSU wanted an end to this tyranny, so he started the Faraizi movement to create a sense of Jihad in Muslims so that they could fight for their rights.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q2/C**

'The "Two-Nation" Theory was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's main contribution to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [14]

Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he opposed it. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885.Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it.The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus.This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ - This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers. He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859.It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate

scientific knowledge along with the religious one. After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863.Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu; the main language of the Muslims. Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved. Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions. Sir Syed went to England in 1869.He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities. He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England. In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh. Sir William Muir helped to open this school. It was upgrade to the level of college in 1876.This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education. It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921.Many prominent muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan.

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means benefactor or helper. He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started. He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war. He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers. He tried his best to convince the british that all the muslims were not against the british government and he gave various examples as well. During war he he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected.

In my opinion, his educational services was his most important contribution.

Question 2 **J2019/P1/Q3/C**

Were Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's religious views his most important contribution to the Muslim cause after 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means benefactor or helper. He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started. He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war. He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers. He tried his best to convince the british that all the muslims were not against the british government and he gave various examples as well. During war he he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected.

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ - This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers. He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859.It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate scientific knowledge along with the religious one. After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863.Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu;

the main language of the Muslims· Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved· Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions· Sir Syed went to England in 1869·He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities· He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England· In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh· Sir William Muir helped to open this school· It was upgrade to the level of college in 1876·This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education· It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921·Many prominent muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan·

Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the muslims were in minority· Sir Syed got so much angered and he opposed this system· He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services· He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education· In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that muslims and hindus are two different nations·They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam· Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885·Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it·The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus·This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906· He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland·

Although religious views of Sir Syed was an important contribution but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution·

Question 3 **J2018/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British. [7]

The British considered the Muslims responsible for the World War. Therefore they started a policy of repression against them. As SSAK wanted an end to this tyranny, therefore he tried to improve British – Muslim relationship to remove British Doubts about Muslim loyalty.

Muslims considered British as foreign invaders and were thus reluctant to acquire Western Education. Whereas Sir Syed believed that Western Education was important for Muslims to live a prosperous life. Therefore he tried to bridge the gap between the two communities so that Muslims could accept British Ideas.

Sir Syed feared that the Hindus would dominate Muslims. As due to their co-operative attitude towards the rulers, they were developing economically, socially and politically. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. In order to do this, the Muslim community needed to embrace the British styled education system, which would open the door to these roles. Therefore, SSAK tried to improve the British – Muslim relationship So that Muslims could come on par with the Hindus. If the Muslim community did not do these things and foster good relations with the British, then they may see the Hindu community prosper at their expense.

Question 4 **N2016/P1/Q2/C**

Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14]

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ – This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers. He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859.It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate

scientific knowledge along with the religious one· After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863·Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu; the main language of the Muslims· Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved· Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions· Sir Syed went to England in 1869·He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities· He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England· In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh· Sir William Muir helped to open this school· It was upgrade to the level of college in 1876·This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education· It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921·Many prominent muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan·

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups· He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity· He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam· After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read· He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british· British thought that the muslims were abusing the british· He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means benefactor or helper· He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started· He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war· He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers· He tried his best to convince the british that all the muslims were not against the british government and he gave various examples as well· During war he he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected·

Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the muslims were in minority. Sir Syed got so much angered and he opposed this system. He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that muslims and hindus are two different nations.They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885.Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it.The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus.This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

I agree with the statement, he contributed many of his services but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution.

Question 5 J2015/P1/Q2/C

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir"

which means benefactor or helper· He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started· He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war· He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers· He tried his best to convince the british that all the muslims were not against the british government and he gave various examples as well· During war he he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected·

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ – This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education· Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers· He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859·It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate scientific knowledge along with the religious one· After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863·Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu; the main language of the Muslims· Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved· Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions· Sir Syed went to England in 1869·He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities· He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England· In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh· Sir William Muir helped to open this school· It was upgrade to the level of college in 1876·This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education· It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921·Many prominent muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan·

Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the muslims were in minority· Sir Syed got so

much angered and he opposed this system· He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services· He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education· In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that muslims and hindus are two different nations·They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam· Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885·Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it·The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus·This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906· He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland·

Although attempt to achieve better understanding with british of Sir Syed was an important contribution but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution·

Question 6 **N2014/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 7 **J2013/P1/Q2/C**

Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer· [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 8 J2011/P1/Q2/B

Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement? [7]

He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British.

He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army.

He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

Question 9 N2010/P1/Q2/C

Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 10 J2009/P1/Q2/C

Was the development of Western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 4

Question 11 N2007/P1/Q2/C

'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 J2005/P1/Q1/C

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

LANGUAGES

Question 1 N2018/P1/Q5/B

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947. [7]

One of the reasons why Urdu became the national language in Pakistan as its long history it was widely used in Mughal period and date back as far as the courts of Delhi in its early stages it was used by the Muslim army and became widely spoken and in many parts of the subcontinent so it was natural that such a well-known and establish language would be chosen.

Another reason for Urdu to be chosen was its high status some of the finest early poets such as Amir Khusro wrote in Urdu and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's school at Aligarh became a Centre for the study of Urdu, many religious books including Quran were translated into Urdu so it was an important language with a rich literary tradition.

Perhaps the major reason for Urdu been chosen was the fact that it was closely associated with Pakistan movement Sir Syed Ahmed Khan supported it and the Muslim League formed not only formed to protect Muslim interest but also to protect Urdu. Quaid e Azam was particularly keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as a unifying force as Pakistan was a new country it was very important to pick a language which played an important role in unifying Muslims of the subcontinent.

Question 2 J2015/P1/Q2/B

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **J2013/P41/Q1/C**

How successful has the promotion of the following regional languages been in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?:

i· Punjabi

ii· Pushto

iii· Sindhi

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages· [14]

After the creation of Pakistan Punjabi has been developed much as a regional language, books of on academic subjects like law, philosophy, Science and History have been published in Punjabi language using it as a mean of imparting education and so contributed to its development· Punjab University also teaches Punjabi up to M·A, M·Phil and PhD level· Therefore, the language gets promoted as Scholars do research in different aspects of its literature which help to modernize the language· Radio and Television also promoted Punjabi through Dramas and News etc· Similarly, Punjabi theatre also widely appreciated by the people comedy and actions· Hence, by using Punjabi as a source of entertainment and information its understanding has been improved among masses· Quran's versified translation by Muhammad Ali Faiq promoted the language on religious lines as Muslims of Punjab read this unique translation with more interest· Punjabi Mushairas (Poetry recitation sessions) are frequently held in where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu· They are motivated even further as sometimes they are even given awards for their work·

Pashto, language spoken in K·P·K, has also been given due important in promotion and development· Peshawar University was established after 3 year of independence where Pashto is taught up to MA level· Pashto Academy was set up in 1954 which has prepared a well-renowned dictionary under Maulana A·Qadir, his academy was prepared Pushto dictionary· Pashto dramas and films have also gained importance· Pashto papers, journals and books have also helped Pashto language to promote· New writers & poets have also added to this

contribution by producing classic poetry and stories· Hence Pashto has greatly been promoted over the year· However, it is not much popular as it is difficult to understand by non pakhtoons and more progress is needed for the language·

Setting up of Sindhi literary board was a step towards Sindh's development as it published different books and magazines in Sindhi and many pronounced literary figures like Faqir Nabi Baksh and G Allana became known of their services to Sindhi literature· The Sarmast academy which has established as a tribute to the great Sindhi poet Sachal Sarmast also promoted the language by printing his works and making them available to common Sindhis· The Sindhiolgy department at University OF Sidh, Jamshoro in Sindhi up to M·A level this promoted as scholars research in the language and explore different aspects of its poetry and prose which helps to modernize Sindhi· Sindhi is used as an alternate to Urdu in many schools this promotes its importance among the students and fosters their interest in Sindhi language as they are taught Sindhi literature and grammar as a compulsory language subject·

In my opinion, all of these were promoted to its level best but Punjabi was more successful than Pushto and Sindhi·

Question 4 N2011/P1/Q1/B

Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 J2011/P1/Q2/C

'Punjabi has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1999·' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement· [14]

After the creation of Pakistan Punjabi has been developed much as a regional language, books of on academic subjects like law, philosophy, Science and History have been published in Punjabi language using it as a mean of imparting education and so contributed to its development· Punjab University also teaches Punjabi up to M·A, M·Phil and PhD level· Therefore, the language gets promoted as

Scholars do research in different aspects of its literature which help to modernize the language. Radio and Television also promoted Punjabi through Dramas and News etc. Similarly, Punjabi theatre also widely appreciated by the people comedy and actions. Hence, by using Punjabi as a source of entertainment and information its understanding has been improved among masses. Quran's versified translation by Muhammad Ali Faiq promoted the language on religious lines as Muslims of Punjab read this unique translation with more interest. Punjabi Mushairas (Poetry recitation sessions) are frequently held in where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu. They are motivated even further as sometimes they are even given awards for their work.

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been promoted over the year. However, it is not much popular as it is difficult to understand by non pakhtoons and more progress is needed for the language.

Balochi language which was at its decline before partition was given special attention for its promotion. Radio Pak Karachi now also broadcast in Balochi. Quetta TV Centre has been producing marvelous dramas to help, develop and translate many books to Balochi and new poets like Atta Shad and writers have greatly contributed towards its promotion. The Balochi Literary Association was set up and there are now weekly and monthly magazines published in the language. A weekly magazine known as 'Nan Kessan" was published. Modern Balochi literature has shown rapid progress. Prominent modern Balochi poets and writers are Atta Shad, Ishaq Shamim, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din. This language is a difficult one therefore it has very limited audience. This could be a reason majority of Pakistanies don't know much about the effort made for the language.

I agree with the statement, although other languages were also promoted but Punjabi was the language which was promoted more than any other regional language.

Question 6 **N2009/P1/Q2/B**

Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947? [7]

Regional languages were promoted because they were spoken by a large number of people. Government also believed that the promotion will be helpful in national unity and integrity because promotion of language and culture gives a sense of pride among people.

Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto have a vast literature and had an important role in independence movement and creation of Pakistan. So it was necessary to promote these languages.

Balochi language had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. Therefore Balochi was promoted to bring it in line with other regional languages.

Urdu was declared as the national language. Promotion of regional language was necessary so that people of different provinces may not feel that Urdu was being imposed on them and their own language was being ignored.

Question 7 **J2009/P1/Q1/C**

Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Urdu is a medium of National Media since media is well known for exposure and people watch television and listen to radio with interest for information and entertainment so the language gets promoted as it is exposed to more people. Urdu has been made the medium of communication in many schools this develops the interest of students towards their national language as all the subjects are taught in Urdu and is used frequently in their reading and communication. Urdu is being taught up to M.A, M.Phil and PhD level in different institutions e.g. Urdu University Islamabad. Therefore, the scholars research in the language and different aspects of its poetry and prose which helps to modernize the language. Also, Urdu language is compulsory subject to pass 10th & 12th grade in educational institutions. Therefore, the language is promoted as they get familiar with its grammar and literature. Urdu is the official language of the courts (alongside English) this helps in promotions as it is then frequently used in Judicial proceeding e.g. Judges use it in their judgement and lawyers use it in their arguments. Urdu Mushairas (Poetry recitation session) are frequently held in Pakistan where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu but sometimes they are even given awards for their work by the government. Hence, they are motivated even further. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan and is frequently used in all four provinces. This not only a unifying force but also being promoted due to frequent use by the people.

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Urdu was promoted more than any regional language as Urdu is a national language which is widely used by the people.

Question 8 J2008/P1/Q1/B

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 9 N2007/P1/Q1/C

Sindhi was promoted more than any other regional language between 1947 and 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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In my opinion, Punjabi was promoted more than any other regional language so I would not agree with the statement.

Question 10 **J2006/P1/Q1/C**

The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 7

Question 11 **N2005/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 **N2004/P1/Q3/C**

How important was the development of regional languages to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 9

Question 13 **J2004/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan? [7]

- Same as Question 1